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was done by a woman. The method is so ruthlessly objective, the analysis is so utterly undiluted with personal preference, that it would be notable in a man. The constituents of this JOURNAL may be trusted not to misunderstand the remark that it is even more remarkable in a woman. Whatever defects may be discovered in the reasoning, the explanation of them can hardly be found in the author's preconceptions. A better specimen of historical realism is seldom produced.

Part I discusses "The Principles of the French Revolution" under the titles: "The Cultural Influences Making for New Ideals" (chap. i); "The Social Facts Which Shaped and Developed the New Ideals" (chap. ii); and "The Principles of the Revolution" (chap. iii). Part II discusses "The Doctrines of Modern French Socialism." The subtitles are: "The Immediate Antecedents of Modern French Socialism" (chap. iv); "The Social Facts Which Have Shaped and Developed Modern French Socialism" (chap. v); and "The Principles of Modern French Socialism" (chap. vi). Part III, consisting of a single chapter, organizes the two analyses under the title "Comparative Review of the Two Doctrines." An appendix exhibits the principles of the Revolution and of socialism in parallel columns. The conception of the study is broad, and its execution has been intelligent.

A. W. S.

L'hygiène sociale. Par ÉMILE DUCLAUX, membre de l'Académie des Sciences, directeur de l'Institut Pasteur, directeur de l'École des Hautes Études sociales. Paris: Alcan. Pp. 271.

THIS book contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered by the author in the École des Hautes Études sociales during the past year. It attempts to show that modern bacteriology has already revolutionized hygienic principles. The person suffering from disease is no longer the *res sacra miser*, baffling the resources of charity. He must be treated humanely, yet he must not be permitted to endanger the community. Society has the right of protecting itself. The application of this principle to every type of disease is not yet scientifically demonstrated, but in many cases must remain for some time in the realm of debate. In the case of other diseases a social program is quite clearly indicated. The author presents specifications under the following titles: "Considérations générales" (chap. i); "La variole" (chap. ii,

with three appendices: A, comparative mortality from the disease two centuries ago and today; B, work of vaccination by the Paris Académie de Médecine; C, opinions on the subject of vaccination); "La fièvre typhoïde" (chap. iii); "L'anklostomiase des mineurs" (chap. iv); "La tuberculose" (with four appendices on sanatoriums in Germany and France) (chap. v); "L'alcoolisme" (chap. vi); "La syphilis" (chap. vii); "Conclusion" (chap. viii).

The discussion is not technical, from the physician's point of view, but the treatment falls within the competence which we have a right to expect in all persons officially or privately charged with responsibility for sanitary measures.

A. W. S.

Procès-verbal de l'Assemblée constitutive de l'Association internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs de septembre 1901 à Bâle. Zürich: Buchdruckerei des Schweiz. Grütlivereins, 1901.

AN international congress of persons interested in the legal protection of workingmen was held at Paris in 1900, in continuation of the work of earlier meetings at Berlin (1890) and Brussels (1897). Statutes of permanent organization were formed, and Switzerland was chosen as the central home of the administration. The constituent assembly was held at Basle in September, 1901, and the report of that meeting lies before us. The object of the association is to maintain a permanent bureau, to collect legal documents, to communicate information for legislators and reformers, to study legislation and statistics, and to prepare the way for discussion in congresses. The bureaus of labor in France, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, Hungary, Italy, the United States, Denmark, and other countries are represented, and the constitutions of associations in some of these lands are printed in this volume. The director is Professor Stephen Bauer, of the University of Basle, well known in this country, and his report is a rich mine of information in regard to the history of the movement and the problem in all countries. Henceforth, if the central bureau is supported as it deserves to be, scholars and legislators will be able at any moment to have before them a comparative view of the world's ripest thought on the legal protection of wage-earners.

C. R. HENDERSON.